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Holland City News, Volume 6, Number 39: November 10, 1877

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Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 6, Number 39: November 10, 1877" (1877). *Holland City News: 1877*. 45.

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WHOLE NO. 299.

Wm. H. R. Co., 100 N. 1st St.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Lindley relates the following incident of the baleful effects of the juices of the plant: "In 1809, when the French troops were lying before Madrid, some of the soldiers went a-marauding, every one bringing back such provisions as could be found. One soldier formed the unfortunate idea of cutting the branches of the Oleander for spits and skewers for the meat when roasting. This tree, it may be observed, is common in Spain, where it attains considerable dimensions. The wood, having been stripped of its bark, and brought in contact with the meat, was productive of most direful consequences, for of twelve soldiers who ate of the roast, seven died, and the other five were dangerously ill." The exhalations of the Oleander are said to be injurious to those who remain long exposed to them, especially while sleeping. One species of Nerium is a perennial climber growing in

CAPT. Eads is not through with the Mississippi, by any means. He has now broached a scheme for checking the overflow without building any levees. He would cut through the bends so as to straighten the channel, and afford greater facilities for the water to flow off.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

DEATH OF SENATOR MORTON.

Hon. Oliver P. Morton, United States Senator from Indiana, died at Indianapolis, after a protracted and painful illness, at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock on Thursday, Nov. 1. About noon, says a correspondent describing the death bed scene, Mrs. Morton and her sons, by her request, were left alone with the Senator for about an hour. What passed between them is not for us to inquire. Before 5 o'clock it became evident he had entered upon his last hour on earth. He had rested the greater portion of the day in a half-lying and half-sitting position. As he grew weaker, the supporting pillows were withdrawn so that he lay prone upon the bed. A deep silence now pervaded the room, and remained unbroken except by an occasional question to the dying man. Once, when the Senator exclaimed, "I am dying," his sister-in-law, Mrs. Holloway, inquired, "You are not afraid to die, Oliver?" He indicated "no" by shaking his head. Soon after a similar exclamation, a question and answer passed between him and Dr. Thompson. At ten minutes past 5 o'clock he exclaimed, "I am dying. I am worn out," and these were his last words. From this on it was difficult to discover that life remained. On the doctor's announcement, "He is going," the gaze of the wife and sons became fixed on the face of the husband and father, with now and then a piteous look of inquiry toward the doctor, until his further announcement, "It is over." The widow clasped her sons to her, exclaiming quietly, but in tones never to be forgotten, "My darling boys." The friends withdrew, leaving them for a time, when they were led tenderly from the room.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mr. Morton was born in Wayne county, Ind., on the 4th of August, 1823, and was, therefore, a little more than 64 years old. He graduated from Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, in 1845. Studied law and was admitted to the bar at Centerville, Ind., in 1847. He at once took a prominent position at the bar, and launched into a large and lucrative practice. In 1852 he was elected Circuit Judge on the Democratic ticket. He was an ardent Democrat, but, in 1854, he, with many others, left that party in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and was one of the three delegates sent by Indiana to the Pittsburgh Convention of February, 1856, from which the Republican party dates its political existence. In the same year he was nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention by acclamation, but was defeated by Asahel P. Willard, the Democratic candidate. In 1860 he was elected Lieutenant Governor by the Republicans. Lane, the Governor-elect, was sent to the United States Senate, and Mr. Morton assumed the gubernatorial chair, which he occupied the ensuing four years, and thus acquired the title of "the Great War Governor." His career during that stirring period is familiar to nearly all newspaper readers, and requires no recapitulation here, even had we the space to elaborate upon it. In 1864 he was re-elected Governor, and a year later was first stricken with the disease (paralysis) which finally carried him off. In 1867 Mr. Morton was elected to the United States Senate. In 1873 he was re-elected to the Senate. During his ten years' service in the Senate he has filled a large space in the current history of the country. During all this time, despite his physical infirmity, he has been an active and frequent speaker, making campaigns in various States, besides participating largely in the debates of the Senate.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

FOLLOWING is the public-debt statement for October:

Six per cent. bonds.....	\$ 758,776,850
Five per cent. bonds.....	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds.....	200,000,000
Four per cent. bonds.....	55,000,000
Total coin bonds.....	\$1,717,043,500
Lawful money debt.....	\$ 14,000,000
Matured debt.....	27,062,880
Legal tenders.....	354,554,594
Certificates of deposit.....	37,620,000
Fractional currency.....	18,352,574
Coin certificates.....	83,543,200
Total without interest.....	\$ 444,070,349
Total.....	\$2,202,117,749
Total interest.....	20,711,966
Cash in treasury—coin.....	\$ 131,022,843
Cash in treasury—currency.....	15,050,632
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency.....	9,444,569
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....	37,620,000
Total in treasury.....	\$ 194,038,045
Less estimated amount due military establishments for which no appropriations have been made.....	9,500,000
Debt less cash in treasury.....	\$2,061,587,254
Decrease of debt during October.....	4,236,554
Decrease since June 30, 1877.....	77,128,075
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding.....	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States.....	35,957,929
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.....	8,756,413
Balance of interest paid by United States.....	27,201,215

THE EAST.

There were sixty-one failures in New York city during October, the largest number of any month this year, but the liabilities, which are rounded numbers \$3,000,000, are not so great as in some other months.

A PASSENGER and freight train collided near Ridgeway, Pa., on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad last week. The engineers and firemen of both trains and two brakemen—in all six persons—were killed. None of the passengers were seriously hurt. James Brown, of the firm of Brown Brothers, New York bankers, is dead. New York dispatches announce the return of A. Oakley Hall, the ex-Mayor of that city, who departed so mysteriously from his home several months ago, and who executed an equally mysterious second disappearance after he was traced to, and recognized in, London. He denies Tweed's charges about his complicity in the ring swindling.

JESSE POMEROY, the boy murderer, serving a life sentence in Charlestown (Mass.) Penitentiary, attempted to escape the other night, by removing stones from the wall of his cell.

THE WEST.

A FEW days ago a number of prisoners in the Carson (Nev.) penitentiary attempted to break out, and seized Mathewson, the deputy warden, and holding him before them to prevent the guards from firing; made a rush for the gate. Mathewson three times ordered the guards to fire. They finally obeyed, severely wounding Mathewson and two of the convicts, when the others surrendered. There were no escapes.

A CHEYENNE telegram says the Deadwood coach was stopped and robbed near that place by two armed men, supposed to be Blackburn and Wall, the notorious road agents. There

were seven passengers on the coach, among whom was United States Marshal Sweesy. The robbers took everything of any value that could be found—money, jewelry, blankets, and overcoats.

INDICTMENTS have been found by the United States Grand Jury of Idaho Territory against thirty-two Indians, principals and accessories in murders of white people in connection with the Nez-Perce outbreak. A San Francisco dispatch says: "By a traveler on the schooner Leo, from Alaska, it is learned that the recently-reported killing of some fifteen Indians at Cape Prince of Wales was by the crew of a Honolulu whaling brig. The natives boarded the vessel and demanded liquor. On being refused, they attacked the crew, who obtained arms from the cabin and beat off their assailants.

The city of Indianapolis never had within her gates such an immense number of strangers as gathered there to do homage to the memory of the late Gov. Morton. The funeral obsequies were the most imposing that have been witnessed since the death of Abraham Lincoln. Among the notable persons present were members of President Hayes' Cabinet, Senators and Representatives of Congress, Governors of States, a number of State officials, representatives of the army and navy, etc. The funeral ceremonies at the grave were conducted by the Old Fellows, about 8,000 of whom were in the line of procession.

THERE was a spirited shooting-bee in the streets of Dodge City, Kan., the other day. Deputy Marshal Edward Masterson, in attempting to disarm Henry Shaw and Texas Dick, two desperadoes, was shot by Shaw in the right shoulder. Masterson, after falling, raised himself to a sitting position, shooting Shaw in the thigh, breast, and head, and Texas Dick in the arm, and a man named Monroe in the groin. All are still alive.

THE SOUTH.

The State of Texas has just purchased 1,400 acres of land, with valuable buildings and improvements, near Hempstead, for the State University for Colored Youths.

GENERAL.

On the announcement of the death of Senator Morton, President Hayes sent the following telegram of sympathy to Col. W. R. Holloway, of Indianapolis:

I desire, through you, to offer to Gov. Morton's widow and family my warmest sympathy in their great affliction. Amid the general and sincere manifestations of sorrow at the public loss, of which no one can be more sensible than myself, my long friendship for Gov. Morton makes me wish to be counted among those who feel in his death the grief of a personal bereavement.

R. B. HAYES.

BUSINESS FAILURES: Ives & Porter, proprietors of the Bates House, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. Holbrook, Jr., tobacco manufacturer, Louisville, Ky., liabilities \$63,000; H. Chandler, provisions, Montreal, Canada, liabilities \$65,000.

THE whole country from Montreal and Ogdensburg, and east to the Atlantic, was seriously shaken up by an earthquake on the morning of the 4th inst.

RECENT deaths: The Rev. William H. Wyckoff, Secretary of the American Bible Union; Ezra Hall, one of the proprietors of the Hartford Evening Post; Dr. Paul F. Eve, a distinguished surgeon of Nashville, Tenn.

THE late Senator Morton's physical infirmity was the obstacle that prevented him from becoming Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Gen. Grant has lately said that had his health been good he would have named him as the successor of Mr. Chase.

THE so-called Dr. Smith, who so brutally maltreated and caused the death of Miss Alberta Wade, of Castleton, Canada, in attempting to procure an abortion, has been sentenced to be hanged the 19th of December next.

WASHINGTON.

CLARESON N. POTTER declines the Chairmanship of the House Pacific Railroad Committee, on account of his connection with Tom Scott's railway enterprises.

THE President issued the following proclamation on the occasion of the death of Senator Morton:

I lament the sad occasion which makes it my duty to testify the public respect for the eminent citizen and distinguished statesman whose death yesterday at his home in Indianapolis has been made known to the people by telegraphic announcement. The services of Oliver P. Morton to the nation in the difficult and responsible administration of the affairs of the State of Indiana as its Governor at a critical juncture of civil war can never be overvalued by his countrymen. His long service in the Senate has shown his great powers as a legislator and as a leader and chief counselor of a political party charged with the conduct of the Government during that period. In all things, and at all times, he has been able, strenuous, and faithful in the public service, and his fame with his countrymen rests upon a secure foundation. The several executive departments will be closed on the day of his funeral, and appropriate honors should be paid to the memory of the deceased statesman by the whole nation.

A BILL for the remonetization and free coinage of silver has been agreed upon by the House Committee on Banking and Currency. It authorizes the coinage of the dollar of 1837, containing 412½ grains, and makes the coin a full legal-tender for all debts, public and private, the payment of which is not otherwise provided for by law. Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, is said to have again declined the Third Assistant Secretaryship of State. The Senate Committee on Patents has voted to recommend an appropriation of \$45,000 for the restoration of such models which passed through the fire in the Patent Office as can be repaired.

THE opposition to the confirmation of John Welsh as Minister to England charge that the Philadelphia firm of which Mr. Welsh is a member is the owner in Cuba of a sugar plantation and a large number of slaves. The friends of William Welsh make the explanation that the firm in question, being engaged in the West India sugar trade, have been compelled to take mortgages upon plantations as security for advances to planters, and that the slaves, as an indispensable and inseparable part of the reality, have in this manner come into the firm's possession.

APPOINTMENTS by the President: John Q. Smith, of Ohio, to be Consul General at Montreal, Can.; D. N. Cooley, of Tennessee, to be Consul General at Spezia, Italy; Alexander M. Stern, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati.

POLITICAL.

THE Governor of Indiana has appointed D. W. Voorhees to fill the unexpired term of the late Gov. Morton in the United States Senate. John Morrissey has been elected to the Senate from the Seventh District of New York, over Augustus Schell, Tammany.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

A CORRESPONDENT, who was an eye-witness, telegraphs from Erzerum: "As the Turks were evacuating Hassan-Kaleh on Tuesday night, the Russians surprised the rear guard, taking two battalions prisoners. The Russian loss was insignificant. The enemy's approach was utterly unexpected. The Turks now occupy a formidable position at Deve Boyun, the last defensive position east of Erzerum."

A RUSSIAN official dispatch says: "The total number of prisoners captured at Dubnik and

Telische was 7,000, including two Pashas, 200 officers, and an English Colonel in the Turkish service."

DISPATCHES from the Turkish headquarters at Shumla admit that Silistra is besieged with isolation and a siege by the Russians advancing from the Dobruja. The fortress, supposed to be one of the strongest in Europe, and the Turks assert that it is fully garrisoned and thoroughly prepared for an obstinate defense. If these conditions exist Gen. Zimmernan will probably find that he has a winter's job before him.

THE beginning of the end of the Turkish-Russian war appears to be approaching. In every part of the field of conflict the Turks seem to be losing ground. Mukhtar Pasha has not recovered from his terrible defeat near Kara, but is still on the retreat toward Erzerum, with the Grand Duke Michael in swift pursuit, capturing fresh battalions almost daily. He is in a desperate situation, and, if he is attacked and defeated again, which must involve of necessity the fall of Erzerum, the war on the Asiatic side will be at an end, and Armenia will be held by the Russians, to be claimed in the final settlement as indemnity for the expense of the war. In Europe, prospects are but little brighter. The Russians are gradually closing in around Plevna, and the capture of that formidable position is only a question of time.

AN Erzerum dispatch of the 6th says: "A severe attack was made to-day on the Turkish positions. There was fighting along the whole line. After ten hours' engagement the Turkish center was driven in, and the Turks compelled to fall back. Mukhtar Pasha was slightly wounded." A Turkish force numbering between 3,000 and 4,000 men, from south of the Balkans, attacked the Russian force at Mahren, south of Elena. After three hours' fighting, the Turks retreated, leaving 100 dead and many wounded.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch announces that the Russians have occupied Erzerum.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A PARIS paper fears that, unless the political crisis in France should be at once terminated, that country will be plunged into civil war. The King of Abyssinia is reported to have gained a great victory over the Egyptians recently, inflicting a loss on the enemy of 23,000 in killed and wounded.

AN Alexandria telegram reports that the King of Abyssinia threatens to invade Egypt with 120,000 men.

THE funeral obsequies of Henry Meigs were the most imposing ever witnessed in Peru.

LATE advices from Havana report that "a decree just issued declares all estates ruined during the war, and in the way of reconstruction, free from contributions for five years; also, every new estate, and all new property acquired in the Central and Oriental Departments. All industries in those departments, newly established, will be exempt three years. All female cattle, imported with the exclusive object of raising stock, will be duty free two years."

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says many prominent dignitaries have been arrested by order of the Grand Vizier. It is said that a conspiracy on the part of the party of ex-Sultan Murad has been discovered. A London telegram says that, owing to the improved condition of the famine districts of India, the Mansion House relief fund has been closed. The subscription amounts to \$2,230,000.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.—SENATE.—The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Burnside, to remove all restrictions regarding the enlistment of colored citizens in the army. By Mr. Ingalls, to provide a building for the Postoffice, courts and other public offices at Topeka, Kan. A number of unimportant bills were introduced. The Vice President announced the select committee to consider the question of making a change in the method of counting the vote for President and Vice President, as follows: Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Howe, McMillan, Teller, Davis (of Illinois), Bayard, Thurman and Morgan—five Republicans, three Democrats and one Independent. The Senate was in executive session over an hour, and confirmed several hundred Postmasters, but took no action on important nominations.

HOUSE.—Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported the following bill: "That the third section of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' approved Jan. 14, 1875, be, and the same is hereby, repealed." Mr. Fort presented the views of the minority of the committee in the shape of an amendment to the bill as follows: "A bill to repeal all that part of the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, known as the Resumption act, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds, and redeem and cancel the greenback currency. Be it enacted, etc. That all that portion of the act which reads as follows (quoting as above from the third section), be, and the same is hereby, repealed." Mr. Ewing moved that the bill be printed and recommitment, which was agreed to without division, and he then moved to reconsider that vote, his object being thus to retain control of the bill and be able to call it up at any time. Mr. Conger moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was rejected—yeas, 118; nays, 138.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.—SENATE.—The desk of Senator Morton was marked by a bouquet of white flowers. The Chaplain alluded to the illness of the Senator, saying: "We unite our prayers to beseech Thee to give to the dying Senator the prospect of a better life, to open to him a new career and another journey beyond the stars." The proceedings in the Senate were brief and unimportant. Mr. Armstrong presented a memorial the Kansas City Board of Trade favoring the repeal of the specie-Resumption act and the remonetization of silver, also, a resolution of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange favoring the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

HOUSE.—Mr. Goode, of Virginia, offered a resolution endorsing the Southern policy of President Hayes. Mr. Phillips objected. Mr. Butler suggested its reference to the Committee on Education and Labor. The resolution was not received. There was a spirited fight over the motion to reconsider the vote referring the bill regarding the date for the resumption of specie payments. The result was that the measure was left in the same parliamentary position it occupied the previous day.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.—SENATE.—The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the death of Senator Morton was announced by Senator McDonald. A resolution submitted by him, providing for the appointment of a committee of six Senators to attend the funeral, was agreed to, and the Senate then, as a further mark of respect to the memory of Senator Morton, adjourned till Tuesday, Nov. 6.

HOUSE.—In the House Mr. Ewing withdrew his motion to reconsider the bill repealing a part of the Resumption act, accepted Mr. Fort's bill as a substitute, and moved the previous question. Mr. Hale moved to lay the bill and the amendment on the table. The motion was defeated—yeas, 108; nays, 140. The Fort bill was then read the second time on Nov. 13.—Mr. Hanna offered the following resolution, which was agreed to unanimously: "Resolved, In view of the intelligence of the death of Oliver P. Morton, distinguished Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Indiana, that the Speaker of this House, as a mark of respect for the memory of the man whose death is the nation's loss, appoint a committee of seven members to represent this House at the funeral obsequies." Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee of the whole. The bill appropriates \$25,723,000. Mr. Wood asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House copies of contract made with certain syndicate American and foreign bankers for the negotiation of the 4-per cent. bonds of the United States, together with copies of all other papers relating thereto. Mr. Friedman objected.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3.—SENATE.—Not in session. HOUSE.—Consideration was resumed of the bill

for the repeal of a part of the Resumption act. After discussion as to the proposed terms for the management and consideration of the bill, Mr. Kelley proposed to offer a resolution making it the special order for Tuesday, the 6th, and next Thursday, the 15th, when the previous question should be ordered, but Mr. Willie objected absolutely to the resolution being received, inasmuch as he regarded the bill as an assault upon the national credit. The bill for the free coinage of a standard silver dollar was introduced by Mr. Buckner, and was, on motion of Mr. Stephens, after discussion, referred to the Committee on Coinage, rather than to the Banking Committee. Two other bills were introduced for the remonetization of silver—one by Mr. Clark and one by Mr. Townsend. Mr. Fink introduced a bill to amend the constitution so as to elect the President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people.

MONDAY, NOV. 5.—SENATE.—The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.—The silver men achieved a substantial victory in the House by suspending the rules and passing Mr. Bland's old Silver bill, providing for a silver dollar of 412½ grains to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise provided by law, and also providing for free coinage. Mr. Bland introduced the bill, and moved a suspension of the rules and the passing of the bill. This was agreed to by a vote of 163 to 34. After disposing of the Silver bill a resolution was passed, under a suspension of the rules, making Ewing's bill repealing the date of the Resumption act the special order until Tuesday, Nov. 13. The vote was 143 to 47. Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Phillips, to create a postal savings bank; by Mr. Frye, to amend the Bankrupt law—also, to make persons charged with crimes and offenses competent witnesses in United States courts; by Mr. Ward, authorizing the Directors of national banks to declare quarterly dividends; by Mr. Hunter, for the reorganization of the accounts between the United States and several States, growing out of money expended by them in the war of 1812; by Mr. Cabell, to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco; by Mr. Scoles, for the transfer of the Office of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department; by Mr. Shelley, to appropriate the money for school purposes; by Mr. Hooker, authorizing the election of a delegate from the Indian Territory; by Mr. Bayler, to secure the rights of homestead settlers on public lands; by Mr. Nesel, imposing a duty on barley; by Mr. Banning, amending the act relative to the tax on cigars; also, removing all restrictions now existing in relation to the enlistment of colored citizens in the army; by Mr. Riddle, directing the transmission of printed matter through the mails when the postage is insufficient; also for the election of Postmasters; by Mr. Bland, removing the legal disabilities of women (if provided for in the laws of the State) to be admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court; by Mr. Buckner, for the repeal of all bankrupt laws; also for the establishment of a National University for Women in Washington.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6.—SENATE.—A large number of petitions were presented by various Senators from females throughout the country setting forth that they are taxpayers, asking that their political disabilities be removed, and that they be allowed to exercise the right of citizens at the ballot-box. A bill was introduced by Mr. Plumb to further define the rights of persons with respect to homestead entries on the public domain; also to provide for the payment of the clerical and other expenses of the land office. Mr. Maxcy submitted a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to confer with such commission as may be appointed by Mexico, and ascertain upon what terms a reciprocal treaty of commerce can be arranged. Mr. Wallace submitted several amendments to the bill introduced by him on the 23d ult. to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings. The amendments provide that the bonds shall bear 4 per cent. per annum interest, instead of 3.65, originally proposed, and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall keep them for sale at the money market, as well as at the different sub-treasuries. The House bill to authorize free coinage of the standard silver dollar and restore its legal-tender character, was read by title and referred to the Committee on Finance. Bills introduced: By Mr. Willlets, granting pensions to the family of the late Gen. Custer; by Mr. Giddings, to establish mail-steamship service between the United States and Brazil; by Mr. Oliver, to limit the sale of agricultural lands to settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws; also, to abolish capital punishment; also, amending the constitution in regard to the election of the President, Vice President, and United States Senators; by Mr. Stewart, extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad; by Mr. Buritt, to extend the provisions of the act for the relief of settlers on railroad lands; by Mr. Welch, to establish the Territory of Lincoln; by Mr. House, to amend the constitution so as to limit the Presidential term to six years. Mr. Brandegee offered a resolution declaring it to be in the interest of the civil service that all Government officials receiving a salary of \$2,500 and upward shall devote their whole time to their official duties, and shall not be permitted to carry on any other business. The House took up the bill repealing the third section of the Resumption act, and a number of amendments were offered.

The Ohio Senatorship.

It is claimed that the southern portion of the State as well as the southern portion of the country desires the election of George H. Pendleton. They say that Pendleton deserves much of his party; that he was a member of Congress when it cost all a man was worth to be a Democrat, and that he battled with radicalism with an unwavering faith. Mr. Pendleton has some of the shrewdest political workers in his party enlisted in his behalf, among whom may be mentioned ex-Speaker Converse.

Gen. Tom Ewing was thought to possess considerable strength, but his prospects do not pan out well of late.

Next to these two leading champions come in Governor-elect Bishop, who is being urged by his friends on the same principle that Gen. Hayes was taken up for the Presidency.

The Hon. H. B. Payne is not a popular man, although the ablest in many respects of those who are talked of for the office. He is understood to be a hard-money man, although his recent record has shown that he is willing to speak sphinx-like upon the subject.

Then there is old Gov. William Allen. It is thought by some shrewd perusers of the political horoscope that he will be brought forward.

Bringing up the rear in starting are Judge Handly, Durbin Ward and Gen. Morgan, all of whom have good backing in certain parts of the State. Probably Durbin Ward is the most prominent of these, having been a leading candidate before the State Convention for Governor.—Columbus (Ohio) Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Tramps.

The London Spectator, in an article on American tramps, says the result of experience in England, after attempts to suppress tramping by capital sentences, by hard labor, and by enforced production, is that the only way to mitigate the evil is to establish a rural police. The Spectator pronounces the American idea of sending idle men and women to severely governed industrial schools "a very curious experiment," and doubts its success.

TWO PROFESSORS of Dartmouth College, while at work in the college chapel, on Saturday night last, were locked in by some mischievous students, and were unable to obtain their release until late Sunday morning.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Currency.

The Comptroller of the Currency has made the following statement showing the issue and retirement of national bank notes and legal-tender notes, under the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1877:

National bank notes outstanding when act of June 20, 1874, was passed.....	\$349,894,182
National bank notes issued from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875.....	4,734,500
National bank notes redeemed and retired between June dates.....	10,757,232
Increase from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875.....	1,967,268
National bank notes outstanding Jan. 14, 1875.....	\$361,861,450

National bank notes redeemed and retired from Jan. 14, 1875, to date.....	\$ 60,342,431
National bank notes surrendered between the same dates.....	9,130,107
Total redeemed and surrendered.....	\$ 69,472,724

National bank notes issued between the same dates.....	\$ 94,385,835
Decreased from Jan. 14, 1875, to date.....	\$5,086,339
National bank notes outstanding to date.....	\$16,775,111

Greenbacks on deposit in the treasury June 20, 1874, to retire notes of insolvent and liquidating banks.....	\$ 3,813,675
Greenbacks deposited from June 20, 1874 to date, to retire national bank notes.....	72,407,845
Total deposits.....	\$ 76,221,520

Circulation redeemed by Treasurer between same dates without issue.....	\$ 63,109,849
Greenbacks on deposit at date.....	13,111,371
Greenbacks retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875.....	27,500,108

The Redemption Agency.

The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month of October, compared with the same month last year: National bank notes fit for circulation, assorted and returned to banks, \$12,024,700; National bank notes unfit for circulation, assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, \$3,498,100; notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited with the Treasury, \$1,005,100. Total, October, '77, \$17,522,900; total, October, '76, \$14,458,800; increase, \$3,064,100.

Coinage.

The coinage executed in the United States mints for the month of October, 1877, is as follows: Double eagles, \$5,454,800; half eagles, \$5,000; quarter eagles, \$20,000; total gold coinage, \$5,479,800. Trade dollars, \$1,075,050; half dollars, \$711,225; quarter dollars, \$554,012; twenty-cent pieces, \$10; dimes, \$76,405; total silver coinage, \$2,416,702.

Chief Joseph's Reply.

An officer who was with Gen. Miles furnishes the Bismarck Tribune the following verbatim copy of Joseph's reply, when he was asked for the last time to surrender to Gen. Miles, through Howard's Nez Perces sent into Joseph's camp: "Tell Gen. Howard I know his heart. What he told me before I have in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking-Glass is dead. Ta-hool-hool-shoot is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes or no. He who leads the young men is dead. It is cold and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run away to the hills and have no blankets, no food; no one knows where they are—may be freezing to death. I want time to look for my children and see how many of them I can find. May be I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs: I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever."

A MILLION AND FIFTY THOUSAND men are reported to be on the military register of the German Government. Of this number 398,000 are upon a so-called black list, for not having served, including 190,000 who have left the country to avoid serving. It is estimated that one German in every eight expatriates himself to avoid military service.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEVERS.....	\$7.50	@11 75
HOOS.....	5.35	@ 6 87
COTTON.....	11	@ 11 1/4
FLOUR—Superfine.....	4.80	@ 5 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1.27	@ 1 2 3/4
CORN—Western Mixed.....	.60	@ 61
OATS—Mixed.....	.32	@ 38
RYE—Western.....	.72	@ 73
PORK—New Mess.....	.14	@14 30
LARD.....	8 1/2	@ 8 1/4

BEVERS—Choice Graded Steers.....	5.50	@ 5 75
Choice Natives.....	4.75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers.....	2.35	@ 3 65
Butchers' Steers.....	3.25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair.....	4.00	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live.....	4.00	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	6.75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Rye.....	6.50	@ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1.05	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 3 Spring.....	1.02	@ 1 03

Medium to Fair.....	4 00	@ 4 50
Hogs—Live.....	4 00	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 60	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 3 Spring.....	1 02	@ 1 03
CORN—No. 2.....	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 25

FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

Bills Introduced in Congress.

Sixteen bills have been introduced in the House for the remonetization of silver. They were submitted by the following gentlemen: Cox, of New York; Banning, of Ohio; Ewing and Jones, of Ohio; Bright, of Tennessee; Hunter and Baker, of Indiana; Sparks, Harrison, Knapp and Fort, of Illinois; Bland, of Missouri; Culberson, of Texas; Cummings and Oliver, of Iowa; and Phillips, of Kansas.

The following members have introduced bills in the House for the repeal or modification of the Resumption act: Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Southard and Ewing, of Ohio; Durham, of Kentucky; Atkins and Bright, of Tennessee; Fuller, of Indiana; Sparks, Harrison, Knapp, and Cannon, of Illinois; Franklin, of Missouri; and Culberson, of Texas. Of these, Hunter, of Indiana, and Culberson, of Texas, presented bills authorizing the reissue of greenbacks retired already under the Resumption act.

The following gentlemen have introduced bills for the payment of duties in greenbacks: Walter, of Virginia; Riddle, of Tennessee; Sparks, Springer, and Hartzell, of Illinois.

Gen. Banning, Chairman of the House Military Committee, has offered a bill repealing all laws which forbid the appointment in the army and navy of those who served in the Confederate army.

Representative Willis, of New York, offers a bill to simplify the existing laws imposing and collecting duties on imports, to remove all ambiguities therefrom; also, to reduce the rates on imported merchandise, to restore the duties on tea and coffee, and enlarge the free list; also, a bill to restore the national credit by funding the non-interest-bearing debt into bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, payable at the expiration of forty years; also, providing for the repeal of all taxes on the capital and deposits in State and national banking institutions; also, to abolish the tax on bank checks.

Representative Hewitt, of New York, has introduced a bill in relation to the Paris Exposition of 1878. It provides for the acceptance of the invitation, for the appointment of a General Commissioner at a salary not to exceed \$3,000, and of fifteen additional Commissioners, eight of whom are to be skilled artisans and seven scientific experts, whose pay and expenses are not to exceed \$1,000 each, and authorizes the assignment of one or more public vessels to transport to and from France, free of cost, articles for exhibition. It appropriates \$150,000 to cover all expenses.

Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, introduced a bill to reduce the tax on distilled spirits to 45 cents per gallon, on tobacco to 12 cents per pound, and on cigars to \$3 per 1,000; also, allowing producers of leaf tobacco to sell \$100 worth to consumers without tax.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, offers a bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. It provides that whenever any Indian belonging to any organized tribe or nation having treaty relations with the United States shall desire to become a citizen of the United States, he may do so by appearing in any United States Circuit or District Court, and making proof to the satisfaction of the court that he is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to control his own affairs and interests; that he has adopted the habits of civilized life, and has for at least five years been able to support himself and family, and by taking an oath to support the constitution of the United States.

Senator Barnside wants to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens in any arm of the United States army. His bill provides that hereafter the word "color" shall not be used to designate any soldier of the United States army; that the colored citizen shall be entitled to all privileges and rights of any citizen to enlist in any arm of the United States army, and no distinction shall hereafter be made in the assignment of a soldier on account of color or previous descent; that all arms of the service—engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry, Signal Corps—irrespective of color, shall be open to him.

Representative Schleicher, of Texas, has introduced a bill to aid the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis road to construct a narrow-gauge railway from tide-water to St. Louis and Chicago.

Senator Matthews, of Ohio, introduces a bill to amend the bankrupt laws and establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. It provides, among other things, that in all cases of bankruptcy no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose estate shall not pay a dividend of at least 25 per centum on the claims proved and allowed against his estate, upon which he shall be liable as a principal debtor, without the consent in writing of at least one-third of such creditors in number and value.

Representative Cabill, of Virginia, offers a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the owners the value of the cotton and tobacco seized by the Government since April 10, 1865.

Several amnesty bills have been introduced in the House, all of them proposing to remove the political disabilities imposed by the Fifteenth amendment.

The Mosquito.

It was never suspected till lately that the mosquito could lay claim to a place among professors of the healing art, though the idea might have been suggested from the length of the bill presented and its unexpected suddenness. The new theory is that the mosquito is a physician who applies the same medicine and practice in all cases—an instantaneous injection of quinine. The performance is unfortunately irritating to people who are not in need of quinine, but to those who are, such as patients with fever and ague, the mosquito bite

is said to be highly beneficial. As malarial fevers and mosquitoes are apt to be found in the same locality, the chances are good that the people who most need it will get the quinine injection. The authority on which this discovery rests has not been made public, but the assertion of it has attained wide currency. The old theory regarded the poison of a mosquito-bite as an acid, and treated it with ammonia, soda and the like; if the new one be correct, perhaps it will be proposed to cure the bites with mild sulphuric acid.—*New York Tribune.*

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

THERE is a greater influx of immigrants noticeable in Kalamazoo county this year than is usual.

A DETROIT Catholic musical society is going to give the prisoners at the House of Correction a grand concert.

SOME of the Muskegon mills which had shut down have resumed operations since the rise in the price of lumber.

A WITNESS in a Saginaw court last week was 104 years old—old enough to understand the significance of an oath.

RYERSON, HILLS & Co., of Muskegon, have purchased 6,000,000 feet of standing pine in Newaygo county for \$16,500.

THE Jackson State prison received forty-seven new tenants in October. There were 761 convicts in that institution Nov. 1.

THE diphtheria is so prevalent and severe in Flint that the Common Council has directed that signs be placed on houses where the disease prevails.

EX-GOV. BALDWIN, of Detroit, has been chosen a member of the National Episcopal Board of Home and Foreign Missions for a three years' term.

THE Guaranty Fire Insurance Company, of New York city, has withdrawn its business from the State and reinsured its policy-holders in the Royal, of London, England.

FRANK HARKER, who was serving a term at the Detroit House of Correction for robbing a mail train in Utah two years ago, effected his escape by the roof and is still at large.

THE barge John Marks, in tow of a propeller, went ashore north of the Manistee piers, Oct. 31, and is a total wreck. It was found necessary to cut the towline in order to save the propeller.

A FIRE recently broke out in Armstrong & Swarthout's furniture rooms, at Muir, which, with two other buildings adjoining, was totally destroyed. Loss between \$5,000 and \$6,000; insurance small.

THE McGraw mill at Bay City has shut down for the season, and the owner, Miss McGraw, daughter and heiress of the builder, has ordered that, instead of cutting 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 of lumber in the woods this year, but about 7,000,000 shall be cut.

JAMES MEHAN, of Jackson, undertook to ride on the Michigan Southern train west from Toledo without troubling the conductor about fare. So he took a pew on the top of the train, and when it entered the Air Line Junction tunnel the tunnel and Mehan's head collided, throwing Mehan to the ground, seriously injuring him.

A GERMAN farmer named August Otto, living near Bridgeport, while driving homeward, lost control of his team, which ran away, smashing a telegraph pole, and thence through a fence, throwing Otto out. He struck on his head and sustained dangerous if not fatal injuries.

THE following were shipments from Saginaw river for October:

Lumber.....	80,400,000
Lathe.....	6,330,000
Shingles.....	23,300,000
Staves.....	85,000
Hoops.....	1,250,000
Salt, barrels.....	80,000

Bay City shipped 53,000,000 feet of the lumber.

AT Quimby, Barry county, a few days since, a young man named George E. Eckles, who has been at the Kalamazoo Insane Asylum, and recently returned from there, the authorities pronouncing him cured, shot his wife fatally and then killed himself. The family were in comfortable circumstances, and the tragedy was evidently the result of insanity. The only survivor of the family is a sister of the young man, who lives in Oberlin, O.

THE project of a tunnel under the Detroit river is steadily moving. The capitalists who are to furnish the money for the work will go ahead as soon as they receive a guarantee of \$200,000 patronage a year from the railroad companies interested in such an improvement.

AFTER a sharp fight in the Board of Supervisors, the report of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, giving East Saginaw permission to erect and maintain a free bridge across the Saginaw river, was carried by a vote of 27 to 14. Steps to erect a bridge will be taken at once.

A STRANGE young man, entirely naked, has been wandering in the woods near Cheesaning for several days, but has eluded all attempt at capture. A large number of men have been in pursuit for the past two days. He is supposed to be an escaped lunatic.

TWO YEARS ago W. Fuller, of the township of Lake, Huron county, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Suspicion pointed at one W. J. Baker, but there were no valid grounds for arresting him, as it was not known that Fuller was really dead, but the recent finding of a skeleton, and Fuller's cap and part of his coat, with a deadly-looking bludgeon near it, has led to Baker's arrest, charged with the murder.

POSTMASTERS confirmed by the Senate last week: Robert J. Kelley, Alpena; Daniel M. Gardner, Stanton; Charles D. Fisher, Portsmouth; L. P. Alexander, Buchanan; C. L. Sherwood, Dow-

agiac; P. R. L. Pierce, Grand Rapids; A. H. Heath, Ionia; J. H. Fee, Adrian; H. M. Hamilton, Eaton Rapids; L. S. Smith, Grand Haven; J. M. Crossman, Williamston.

THE Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company has completed the change of gauge from four feet nine and one-half inches to four feet eight and one-half inches, and announces that it is now prepared to receive any cars that habitually run on this standard gauge. Heretofore only those four feet eight and one-half inch cars which had broad tread wheels could be received.

THE following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Michigan State Treasurer's office for the month ending October 31: Balance on hand, September 30, \$609,771.23; receipts for the month, \$204,037.38; total, \$813,808.60; disbursements during the month, \$308,544; balance on hand October 31, 1877, \$505,264.60.

Russian and Turk—What They Are Fighting For.

It must, then, be fully understood that the Turk is not fighting for his own home or his own country. He is fighting for the right to play the tyrant—to play the Turk—in the country and homes of other men. He is fighting to guard his spoils from their lawful owners. He fights in order that he may keep the power of unrestrained murder, robbery and outrage over as large a part of the earth's surface as he can. To the fine ladies and gentlemen at Stafford House, and to the Duke who talks in their name, this seems a "sacred cause." Those who try to put a check upon the doings of men engaged in this sacred cause are spoken of as "aggressors." The "aggression" of Russia consists in the noble determination of the Russian people that this state of things shall be put an end to—in their determination themselves to spend and be spent in the glorious work. If by Turkey we mean the lands so marked on the map and the people of those lands, the Russians are not fighting against Turkey, but for Turkey. They fight to free the people of Turkey from barbarian bondage. They fight to free the land of Turkey from the exactions of barbarian tax-gatherers. They fight to free the homes of Turkey from the plunder and defilement of barbarian robbers and ravishers. They fight, in short, to free the land from the barbarian intruder and give it back to its own people. May such "aggression" as this ever prosper. It is grievous to us as Englishmen that Russia should be left to do alone the work which England should have done at her side. But we can none the less feel our hearts beat for those who are doing the work in which we are kept back from sharing. They have drawn the sword in the cause of righteousness; they have jeopardized their lives unto the death to put down the wrong and uphold the right.—*E. A. Freeman, in Contemporary Review.*

A Bonanza of Wealth in South Carolina.

The most remarkable instance of a geological discovery, revolutionizing a district and enriching a State, has occurred in the development of what is known as the Ashley River (S. C.) deposits of what seems to be the remains of cartilaginous fish, especially of the shark family, though they also contain numerous bones and teeth of cetaceans, or whale-like animals, many of which were larger or as large as the whales found in the seas of the present time. From the number of their bones and teeth exhumed or washed out by the waves of the ocean, they must have existed in large "schools," and, together with the enormous sharks of that age, animals rivaling the whale in size, must have constituted a vast marine army of ravenous "flesh-eaters" and spacious "scavengers" of the Eocene ocean. Large ships and steamers are daily seeking cargoes from the Ashley, Stono, Wando, Ashepoo, and other rivers, and the State of South Carolina is now reaping a great harvest. Over \$6,000,000 has already been invested by Northern capitalists in mining and manufacturing the rocks into rich fertilizers, and many persons who, in 1867, were unbelievers, have now their thousands invested in it. This is a simple and true history of the discovery and development of the phosphate rocks of South Carolina. The exports for the past year amount to nearly 200,000 tons.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Lone Star State.

TEXAS, says the St. Louis *Republican*, is the most stupendous success in America. California is nothing to it. It is an empire as large as all France, and capable of more varied productions than France and Germany put together. Cotton, sugar, coffee, tea, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, tobacco, oranges, lemons, bananas, flax, hemp, apples, peaches, figs, rice, etc., etc., are as easily grown in Texas as white beans are in Kansas. Besides this, cattle exist by the millions, sheep thrive splendidly, and hogs grow as rapidly and freely as dog fennel in Illinois. Texas can sustain a population of 50,000,000, and do it well. At present she is sparsely peopled, but the tide of emigration is setting toward her strong and steady. Her cheap lands, salubrious climate, rich soil, vast herds of cheap cattle, and the independence and freedom involved in the pursuit of this fascinating and special industry make Texas the great point of attraction to-day. Cattle-growing in Texas is as sure a source of wealth as any human being can devise, and it is an occupation which is open to even the most limited intellect, and to men of the very simplest attainment. It is a business also which cannot be overdone. The world eats millions of pounds of beef each day. France alone consumes 40,000,000 pounds daily; and if meat can be placed in reach of all the poor in the world its consumption will be greatly increased.

O. P. MORTON.

Personal Reminiscences of the Dead War-Governor.

Mr. William Henry Smith, of Chicago, whose long connection with public affairs in Ohio gave him an opportunity to know the late Senator Morton during the most eventful portion of his life, while the war of the Rebellion was in progress, gives the following personal reminiscences of the dead statesman:

Mr. Smith said he first met Oliver P. Morton in 1853. He was at that time engaged in the successful practice of law in the eastern part of Indiana, principally at Richmond and Centerville. He was a young man of great promise—large, strong, and remarkable for his extraordinary vigor and force of will. His first connection with politics that I remember, continued Mr. Smith, was his opposition to George W. Julian, the noted abolitionist, who was running for Congress. Morton didn't like him, and, with his friends, did what he could to defeat him. Sam Parker was backed by Morton and his friends, and he succeeded in defeating Julian. The enmity between the latter and Morton never ceased. Even after the latter became the head of the Republican party in Indiana the old feeling of animosity between him and Julian would crop out in the party councils. One of Morton's warm friends in those days was old Sol Meredith, a quaint combination of farmer and politician, whom I think it would be difficult to match.

The main facts in his life you will find in the many articles published concerning him during the past year. Everyone remembers the thrill that swept over the country when, early in 1861, he made his great speech at a public meeting, declaring that the Union must be preserved at any cost. His was the first voice to utter these words publicly, and that speech did more to crystallize the Union feeling of the North into a determination that the Union must be preserved than any other public utterance of that eventful period.

Again, early in April, just before President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 troops for three months, Morton's dispatch offering, in the name of Indiana, to furnish 10,000 men to put down the rebellion created intense excitement.

I think he was one of the first men to realize that the rebellion was not to be put down so easily as at first supposed, and he urged the necessity of the most vigorous measures. He was, from the first, the trusty adviser of Mr. Lincoln.

The promptitude he displayed in carrying out his designs was little short of marvelous. Red tape never tied him down. The troops of Indiana were, owing to his energy, among the first in the field, and, through his fatherly solicitude and watchfulness for their welfare, they were better cared for than any other regiments in the army.

It was he who first set the example of sending agents with the troops from his own State, whose duty it was to report their sanitary condition at all times. When Gov. Brough became Governor of Ohio—he was elected in 1863—he adopted this plan.

My official acquaintance with Gov. Morton began when I became Private Secretary to Gov. Brough, and continued until I was elected Secretary of State of Ohio. This was the most trying period of the war, the dark days of 1863-4. Brough and Morton were warm personal friends, and in many respects were very similar. Both were men of great energy and will power, and from the first they worked in concert. Before Brough's election the people of Ohio looked with more confidence to Morton to protect them from threatened incursions than to Todd, our own Governor. In 1863, when Morgan's men threatened Cincinnati, Morton was appealed to for protection and he did what he could.

In his efforts to discover and put down the treasonable organizations known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, and kindred associations he worked without ceasing, and with unequalled energy and vigilance. Secret agents were constantly passing between him and Gov. Brough, at all hours of the day and night. The amount of work he did was marvelous. During this time I was frequently called to Indianapolis and know that not an hour of the twenty-four passed without some demand on him for advice or action.

He was always a strong partisan, and in this respect his leadership bore a stronger resemblance to Henry Clay than to any other American statesman.

Personally he was most agreeable and entertaining. He made friends of all he met in the social circle, and was especially beloved in his own city. He possessed all the elements of a great leader. His energy, great abilities, strong common sense, and devotion to the Union were his most marked characteristics.

A New Military Arm—The Torpedo Hunters.

A correspondent of a German journal, writing from Erzerum, gives the following account of the new corps of divers which has been organized by the Turkish Government for the purpose of removing the torpedoes laid down by the Russians in the Danube and on the shores of the Black sea:

The divers are Mohammedans from Lazistan, and a certain number of them are attached to each of the Turkish squadrons cruising in the Black Sea. When the ships arrive near a spot where the existence of torpedoes is suspected two of the divers go to the place in a very light boat, drawing to little water that there is scarcely any danger of its striking against the torpedoes. On arriving at their destination one of the rowers dives into the sea; if he finds a wire or rope by which the torpedo is attached he cuts it with a sharp instrument and returns quickly to the boat. The liberated torpedo floats to the sur-

face of the water, the men pass a short lasso around it, take it in tow, and then row back to the ship as quickly as possible. For each torpedo thus captured the divers are paid \$45, and also a sum of money equal to one-half of its value. Although the men have been often employed in this dangerous service, not a single accident has occurred to any of them.

Sea Bathing at Galveston.

The other evening quite a nice little party of ladies and gentlemen repaired to the beach at Galveston, Texas, to enjoy for the first time during the season the delights of the bath. Everything was as lovely as could be when the beach was reached by the bathers. The south winds were as soft as the down upon the angel's wing, and perfumed with the richest and rarest odors the flowery isles of the gulf can produce. The ladies went off to themselves, and donning their robes for the plunge, gave the word when all was ready to the boys, who underwent a similar change in their raiment at another place.

The girls screamed nice little screams as the laughing waters would leap up to their mouths and kiss the red rosy lips that tempted them, and the boys would stand stiff and stubborn against the plunging waves, defying the strength of old Ocean's billows. The bath was being hugely enjoyed until one of the girls gave a scream.

The first outburst of agony was followed by a second, deeper and more terrible than words can express. Then came the third scream, and the lady fainted—fell lifeless into old Ocean's arms.

There was gathering in hot haste about this fatal place. Men from the beach rushed with their clothes on into the sea to render all the assistance in their power to save the "dying girl." The course continued to increase until the beach and the gulf were alive with anxious, eager people, men and women, who wanted to know what the matter was. The unfortunate lady was seized by a stalwart arm and carried to the shore, where her brow was fanned with the brim of a Panama hat, which soon restored her to consciousness. With the first gleam of reason that shot across her soul she brought another scream. This time it was "Shark! I am bitten by a shark!"

With that announcement there was a departure in hot haste from that memorable spot which will live forever in the fears of those who filled up the ranks of the skeddaddlers. The idea seemed to seize that delegation that a shark could travel on dry land as well as in the sea, and under this impression a tremendous assemblage of bathers, in thin bathing costume, could be seen flying like a routed army through the highways of East Galveston.

After peace had been restored the heroes of this escape armed themselves with fishing-hooks, shot guns, six shooters and all the available weapons attainable, and started to the beach to attack the shark. He was found floating just as he was when he made the assault upon the young lady. He was roped, hooked, shot and brought ashore, and proved to be a stick of timber worth about fifteen cents.

Nervous Disorders.

Among the numerous forms of diseases which prevail in this country nervous exhaustion occupies a conspicuous place, and the subject in its various forms has been recently discussed in an able manner in the *Medical Record* by Dr. George M. Beard. Speaking of the future of these diseases in this country, he finds reason to think that they tend to disappear. Among the prominent causes now operating to impede the increase of nervousness among the people of this country, he enumerates the following: A higher and better mode of living, a more bountiful use of nutritious food, and indulgence in recreation. The increase of a large leisure class exerts a beneficial influence on national health. The tendency to diminish the increase of families strengthens the feeling of social responsibility, as well as giving a more favorable chance of success in the struggle for existence. The declining influence of the terrors of the dogmatic theology has relieved the general mind of a heavy burden. It is shown that we have sensibly increased in weight during the last quarter of a century. Both men and women now enjoy a much higher average of health than formerly, and a marked improvement in physical beauty is everywhere discernible. Nervous dyspepsia is rapidly disappearing, and has lost in a great degree the intractable character it formerly possessed. The various forms of asthenopia, so common in colleges and seminaries a few years ago, are now comparatively rare. There is also reason to believe that hay fever and inebrity may at no distant day reach their maximum and decline. The increased longevity of the brain-workers is an indication of a favorable state of national health. All these forces and influences tend to modify and increase that greatest blessing of civilization—good health.—*New York Graphic.*

Subterranean Telegraphy.

Entire success is claimed for the enterprise of subterranean telegraphy in Germany. The wires between Berlin and Halle have been in use for twelve months, and their conducting power has increased, no fault having yet been detected in the insulation. The line is formed by a cable of seven thin copper wires twisted together so as to be a single conductor; they are cased in India-rubber, and laid in a trench which is dug and afterward filled in by a steam excavator. The trench dug by this machine is uniform; it is one metre deep and half a metre wide. The work in ordinary soil is said to go forward with great expedition, and underground wires will soon be laid between all the chief cities.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877.

RESIGNATION OF MACMAHON.

The dispatches have intimated for several days that Marshal McMahon was slowly facing the inevitable, and is preparing to surrender to the chamber and senate of France the functions which he finds himself incapable of performing to his own satisfaction or that of a majority of his countrymen. It is not improbable that the news is anticipative; McMahon is stubborn and courageous, and the outbreak of violent rejoicings over his expected resignation would inevitably have the effect of persuading him to remain at his post, even if, to do so successfully, he should have to declare the country in a state of siege. Should the radicals conduct their opposition with an appearance of decorum, however, keeping Grevy to the front urging Gambetta too ostentatiously, the resignation of McMahon will be among the probabilities of the coming fortnight.

His position is manifestly untenable. Bred in a school of the rigid conservatism; inheriting convictions which he has confounded with his conscience,—that radicalism is communism, atheism, socialism, and the ruin of political and civil institutions,—by nature a soldier, and not a statesman or a diplomat, he has undoubtedly done his utmost to maintain what he conceived to be a constitutional republic, without recognizing in his administration the essential principle of democracy,—government according to the will of the majority. The constitution he has not violated. He has adhered strictly to its letter, and interpreted the letter for himself without judicial assistance, when an appeal to the courts might have been more discreet. The country has been gradually growing away from the constitution to a freer and more popular political spirit, and he, at the same time has grown more and more conservative, prosecuting the press on the smallest excuse, making martyrs of popular political leaders, alienating a large class of intelligent conservative republicans by an apparent (he denies that it was at real) inclination toward imperialism, and clericalism; and as the popular pressure for greater license closed in upon him, he menaced and bullied it, when, by judicious compromise, he might perhaps have gratified its caprices and persuaded it at least not to distrust the quality of his patriotism. The men whom he selected as his confidential counselors were either known as imperialists or monarchists, or were so weak in nerve that, in the event of an attempted revolution in favor of reaction, they could not be depended upon to stand between the people and a usurpation. The few individual changes which have been made in the cabinet from time to time have only intensified the malignancy of the radicals; and when, at length the marshal has undertaken to form a "cabinet of concession," the left refuses to meet him halfway. He organized the opposition when he dismissed Jules Simon. He fails to disorganize it by dismissing the Orleanist leader, De Broglie; and his successor, a moderate, of no decided reputation. Pouyer-Quertier, has withdrawn from the enterprise of forming a ministry in which the radicals were to be allowed one or two members as a sacrifice and an expression of McMahon's magnanimity. The dissolution of the 16th of May produced an exasperation which the elections of October 16 and November 4 have turned into defiant elation against the marshal, and his proposition for a compromise cabinet comes too late. The radical argument is, "Why, when we can compel him to submit or resign, should we ourselves submit?"

In our next issue we will undoubtedly be enabled to give some of the results of these anticipations. Poor France is quivering in the balance.

Up to the hour of going to press the election news can be summed up as follows: New Jersey, democratic, by about 10,000 majority; Pennsylvania, democratic by from 6,000 to 10,000 majority; Wisconsin is republican by from 5,000 to 6,000 majority; New York is democratic by a small majority, but the Legislature will have a small republican majority—it will be some time before we can speak definitely about New York. Mississippi, Virginia, Maryland and Georgia have gone democratic, of course. Connecticut has made republican gains, and have returned a stronger republican Legislature than before. Massachusetts has gone republican by a round majority. In Detroit the democratic ticket was victorious, and in Chicago the old ring was smashed to pieces, and the republicans carried the day. Minnesota has gone republican by the usual majority, and Nebraska the same. John Morrissey defeated Aug. Schell, in the 7th Senatorial district of New York.

Steamship City of Bristol, drawing twenty one feet nine inches, passed through the jetties channel without detention, the deepest draught vessel that ever went from this port, on Thursday, Nov. 1st.

Tom Nast elected McClellan governor of New Jersey by twelve or thirteen thousand majority. He attempted to make game of that peculiar domestic institution, "Jersey lightning," and the pride of all genuine Jerseymen resented the irreverent treatment of their household goods. Tom's pencil is not so heavy a factor in political arithmetic as it was. After the manner of a rusty blunderbuss, it is as likely to knock over the man at the breech as the target.

Special Notices.

For a large stock of Horse and other woolen blankets, hoods, nubias, muffers, and a variety of woolen goods, call at P. & A. STEKETEE.

The best kind of Live Geese Feathers are constantly on hand at P. & A. STEKETEE.

Now is your time to buy your Boots and Shoes, and if you want to make a selection from a large stock of rubber Boots and Overshoes; or if you want a pound of the finest Japan Tea in the market, for 50 cents only, call at P. & A. STEKETEE.

Wood Wanted!

The Board of Education of the City of Holland, will receive sealed proposals, until the 3 day of December, next, for delivery at the Public School grounds of sixty cords of SAWED, SOUND GREEN Cordwood, Beech or Maple, with the price of each kind and the number of cords to be delivered.

By order of the Board of Education, Ca. DOESBURG, Sec'y.
Holland City, Nov. 9th, 1877. 89-4w

New Advertisements.

Farmers Read This

In section 14, town 6, range 15 west, we have a piece of land for sale that cannot be beat in Ottawa county. 105 1/2 acres, of which 40 acres are as level and clear as the very best—the land is all new—also 15 acres more chopped, (ready for clearing) the remaining timber is maple, elm, etc., the whole tract is almost level, with a ten-foot ditch running through it. The soil is a black loam, and is considered the richest land in Western Michigan. It would make a splendid dairy farm, and is naturally adapted for garden stuff—the soil being so rich. Quite a number of fruit trees have been planted. For further information apply

AT NEWS OFFICE.

Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa—in Chancery.
Joseph Taylor, Complainant.

John S. Weldon, Defendant.
In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the Seventh day of September, A. D. 1877: Notice is hereby given that on the **twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1877**, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, I, the subscriber, a Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for said County, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the County of Ottawa, Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the center of section eleven (11), where the quarter line crosses it, being in the center of the Grand Haven Road (so-called), thence north-easterly along the center of said road eighty-one and 3/4 rods, thence northerly along the Boynton Road (so-called), sixty-one and one-half rods, to the quarter line, thence west along said quarter line to the place of beginning, containing twelve acres of land be the same more or less.

Dated: November 6th, 1877.

ARNOLD VISSCHER.

Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.
JOHN A. FAIRFIELD, Complainant's Solicitor.

LARGEST, Handsomest, Cheapest, est, Best! Now is the time to subscribe for the

CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

The people's favorite Literary and Family Journal. It is a mammoth 16 page, 64-column, illustrated paper (size of Harper's Weekly), filled with splendid Serial and Short Stories, Sketches, Poems, Useful Knowledge, Wit and Humor, "Answer to Correspondents," Puzzles, Games, Popular Songs, etc., etc. Lively, entertaining, amusing and instructive. The largest, handsomest, best, and cheapest paper of its class published. ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, with large and handsome chromo, "Studious," or 75 cents per year without premium. In order to introduce it into NEW HOMES, we make the following special offers:

Special Offer, No. 1.—Upon receipt of only 25 Cents we will send THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH for four months on trial, and one pair of elegant French Oil Chromos, free.

Special Offer, No. 2.—For one Three-cent Stamp we will send a specimen copy of THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, and a copy of a beautiful lithographic engraving entitled "The Proffered Kiss," free. Address, F. M. LUPTON & CO., 445 Broadway, New York.

NEW STAND!!

G. Van Putten.

Burned out by the late Fire I have re-opened in the store formerly occupied by

J. ROOST & SON,

Corner Ninth and River Street.

Where I will be pleased to see all my old customers and as many new ones as will favor me with a call.

A new Stock of

Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Flour & Feed,
Etc., Etc.

The Goods are first-class
PRICES ARE LOW.

A prompt delivery free of charge, can be relied upon.

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.
HOLLAND, NOV. 1, 1877.

THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1877.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and well-wishers everywhere that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous co-operation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The Daily Sun is a four page sheet of 28 columns price by mail, post paid, 55 cents per month, or \$6.50 per year.

The Sunday edition of the Sun is an eight page sheet of fifty-six columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. The Sunday Sun has met with great success. Post paid \$1.20 a year.

The Weekly Sun.

Who does not know THE WEEKLY SUN? It circulates throughout the United States, the Canadian, and beyond. Ninety thousand families greet its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counselor, and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural, and literary departments make it essentially a journal for the family and the fire-side. Terms: One Dollar a year, post paid. This price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with \$10 cash, we will send an extra copy free. Address PUBLISHER OF THE SUN, New York City.

BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. D. R. Meene, at Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work for binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work.

A. CLOETINGH.

Muskegon, Sept. 3 1875.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 13, Block 8, Lot 8, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 1 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to,
M. D. HOWARD.

Paying Business and permanent

agency at home, for men and women; canvassing for the popular family paper, The Contributor, 64 columns, 13 departments, religious and secular. Revs. Drs. Earle, Abbott, Lincoln and other noted authors and preachers write for it. Only \$1.10 a year. Takes everywhere. Business has revived, crops are immense, and now is the time for agents. "BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST," a Fine Steel Plate, (20x24), engraved expressly for The Contributor, given to every Subscriber. Extraordinary inducement to agents. Address, J. H. EARLE, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

MY store and lot, situated on the corner of Market and Eighth streets, first building west of the City Hotel. The building is now used for a Grocery Store and a dwelling house, and can be purchased with or without stock, on very easy terms. Inquire of

HOLLAND, Oct. 23, 1877.

A. FLIETSTRA.

TO PARENTS.

EDUCATE your sons and daughters at the Grand Rapids Business College and Practical Training School. For circulars or information call at the College Office, or address,

C. G. SWENBERG, Principals.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

CHICAGO WEEKLY POST!

The PEOPLE'S PAPER!

32 columns, filled with Editorial, News, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and Market Reports.

One Copy 1 year, Postage Paid, 75c.
Clubs of Five, " " 70c.
Clubs of Ten, " " 65c.
Clubs of Twenty, " " 60c.

The DAILY POST

One Year, Postage Paid, \$7.00.

Parts of a Year in Proportion.

We propose to greatly enlarge THE DAILY POST during October, after which the price will be \$10.00 per year, postage paid. All who subscribe before enlargement, at the present rate of \$7.00 will receive the enlarged paper to the end of their time without extra charge.

Same terms to Agents on both daily and Weekly as last year. Address

THE POST,

88 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CORBETT'S

GOLDEN STATE LINIMENT

WASHING POWDER

Is sufficient for a washing of three to four dozen pieces, and with one-third the time and labor, since, by soaking clothes with a solution of it, very little rubbing is required.

THE CHEAPEST SOAP IN THE WORLD.

ASK YOUR GROCER.

CORBETT, BOYNTON & CO.,

226 St. & 23 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Send us 20c postage for a pound package.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; strawberries; Pears, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquire of J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 19.

If you wish to see a well assorted stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, go and call at the store of

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps,
Clothing, Groceries,
Crockery, Flour & Feed,
Stoneware, Provisions etc

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH

We invite the Public to come and examine our stock and judge for themselves. Our line of clothing is very large and complete and we have no doubt but we can satisfy all who wish to purchase.

WANTED.

Everything in the line of Produce will be receive and at the highest market prices.

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1876.

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND

A Complete assortment of Children's and Infants' shoes for fall and winter, and a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

CALL AND SEE US.

I am now selling the Howe Sewing Machine, and will henceforth keep it for sale at my store. Peddling machines with wagons has been abolished for the simple reason that the prices of machines are too low to admit of any expense in that way. Call in and get bargains.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

Dobbins' Starch Polish.

HOW DA SHINE



A GREAT DISCOVERY.

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Sold by Grocers, or will be sent postage paid on receipt of 25 cents.

Dobbins, Bro. & Co., 13 N. Fourth St. Phila.



This is the finest Liniment in the world, and will positively cure in almost every case.

Price \$1.00 per bottle.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS,
Philadelphia.

GOLD.

Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$100 in a week. A lady agent reports making over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

The Celebrated CINCINNATI LAGER BEER

IS ALWAYS

ON DRAFT

—AT—

WM. LEICHER

No. 68 Canal Street.

GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICHIGAN.

The finest Restaurant in the City.

Free Lunch every Morning.

Extra Lunches prepared at all hours.

WM. LIECHNER.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

36-2m

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 22 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

The above firm make a specialty of custom work. Guarantee satisfaction. Their prices are low enough to compete with any house in the city. They keep constantly on hand a choice variety of Ladies and Children shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

34-1y

W. & H. ELFERDINK.

A NEW PATENT CORN PLANTER

JUST INVENTED BY CHARLES MULDER.

The patent will be for sale by November next, State rights, County rights and township rights will be offered.

The corn planter will be a cheaper machine, and plants much faster, and with less power than any other corn planter known.

C. MULDER.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 14, 1877.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat-Market, and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.

W. BUTKAU.

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

DYSPEPSIA

Permanently cured in every instance by the

EAGLE DYSPEPSIA TROCHES.

They will immediately correct a sour stomach, check vomiting and heartburn; cure sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, headache, etc. Being pleasant, safe and harmless, are a sure cure for infants suffering from weak stomach.

Price, Thirty-Five Cents per Box.

EARLY BIRD WORM POWDER.

At all times safe, reliable, strictly vegetable and tasteless, used by old and young with perfect safety, even when worms are not present. Requires but one dose to effect a cure.

Price, 25 Cents per Package.

Sold by all Druggists, or sent by Mail, on receipt of Price.

NEBEKER & CO., Prop's.

12th and Eleventh Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

NIGGER-TWIS.

BY A. C. GORDON.

Right hard work while it last—dat's so;
Wurmin' backer all day long—
Misty gets in yer back, you know,
Spee'ly dem what aint so strong,
Dat's my fix; but it seems ter me
Ise paid for it all when it comes ter dis;
My long-stem pipe, little Jake on my knee,
An' my pocket chock full o' nigger-twis.

Corn-cob? Yes, sir. It aint so fine
As dat hogany-colored one o' yours;
But it gits as much out o' dis o' mine
As de fine one you ever did own.
De juice o' dis in de cob, you see,
De juice o' de fine pipe like dis;
An' a red-root stem is de stem for me,
An' de sweetest backer is nigger-twis.

Dem dar's cur'us things, an' nuff—
Dem little splinters what lighs jes so;
Hit dey heads whar de box is rough
A sort o' hard, an' away dey go!
I never liked 'em. It seemed ter me
De devil's in 'em some way. An dis
Is jes as good an' as true, you see:
A red-hot coal on de nigger-twis.

Wouldn't I like a cigar? you say.
Yo, sir, I thank you. Ise tried dem dar—
Different, sir, as de night 'om day,
Fur apart as a cuss an' pre!'
Hain't no strength, it seems ter me;
Can't begin ter compar wid dis;
Nottin' onder de sun can be
Sweet as a cob, an' some nigger-twis.

No—dat nutter! Well, I'll declar!
Dat is de bestest Ise seed yet!
What is de name dat you call dat ar?
Say it ca'n, please? Cigarette?
Little Jake what sets on my knee
Ise turn up his nose at a thing like dis,
Jee gwine ter teach him to do like me,
I suck de comfort 'om nigger-twis.

Yes, dat's a fac. Tis a lux'ry, sho,
Backer is, whatever you say—
Seems like it never aints nothin' mo'
'Ceptin' ter set down here, dis way—
Take little Jake up on my knee—
Have me a corn-cob pipe like dis,
Wid a stem as long as 'om you to me,
An' a pocket chock full o' nigger-twis.

—Scribner's Monthly for November.

HER OATH.

The 11th of October, 1810, was a wild night, a night of cloud-wrack and pale, intermittent moonlight. The high westerly wind seemed like a demon let loose over sea and land. In cities houses were unroofed and chimney-pots fell with the sound of thunder. On seas, full of hurry and confusion, ships staggered blindly, with far more chance of going down than of making port. Through forests the wind roared and raved in its fierce on-rushing. One could hear great tree boughs snapped short from the trees and hurled about in great fury.

At seven o'clock in the evening a post-chaise, with smoking post-horses and shouting post-boys, drew up before the principal inn at Deal. The carriage was occupied by two persons, a man and a woman, who, having heard that they could obtain a good night's shelter, dismounted.

Seen by the bright light of the inn parlor, the two travelers showed a strange contrast. The woman, or girl rather—for she could not have been more than twenty—presented a striking type of village beauty. She was tall and straight, with a firm, shapely figure. She had brown hair, thick and curling. There was a wistful look in the dark, deep eyes, whose abundant lashes fell on rounded, warmly-tinted cheeks. The lips, ripe and red, might have excused any man for longing to kiss them.

Her companion, who was at least ten years older, was evidently in a very different position of life. He must have had good blood in his veins; at least you would have guessed it from the long slender fingers terminating in the exquisite filbert-shaped nails. He was tall and slightly-fashioned. The face would have been called a handsome one, but it was too pale and too delicate in outline to suggest the idea of complete manly beauty.

"Well, Mary, my darling," he said, holding the girl in his arms, "how do you think you shall like being Mrs. Oldworth, and a painter's wife? Would you rather have stayed only a farmer's daughter?"

"I suppose I could have remained so had I wished; or I could have been a farmer's wife. There were plenty of lads who wanted me. There was Bob Turner, son of one of the richest farmers in Kent, and Tom Miller, who fought Joe Martin because I walked home from church one Sunday evening with Joe, when I had promised to walk with Tom."

"And you prefer me to Bob, Joe, Tom?" returned the man.

"Yes, or why should I have married you?"

He drew her head down upon his shoulder, smoothing lovingly her soft brown hair. They had the room to themselves; and so wrapped up were they in each other that they failed to notice a face from outside, which, pressed close against the blindless window, was watching them with bright, strained, sinister eyes. But, when the girl, changing her position, did catch sight of the face, the blood suddenly forsook her cheeks and lips, and uttering a short, sharp cry, she hid her face again on her husband's shoulder.

"Oh, my God, it cannot be!" she exclaimed. "We are watched, Arthur. Don't you see?"

But the face had vanished, and so Oldworth replied quietly:

"My darling, I see nothing. It was only a nervous fancy," adding, as she was shivering in his arms: "The long, windy drive has been too much for you; you have taken a chill."

"Yes, I think I have. Let us go."

Oldworth was about to ring the bell, when a door opened and closed, and a man came up to where they were standing—a man about the middle height, but powerfully built. His face, beaten by wind and tanned by sun, was one which, having seen, you would not easily forget. The eyes, which looked straight out at you, from under the heavy, overhanging brows, had in them a strange and indescribable fascination. He was a man, you could tell, who meant to have his own way—a sort of mastiff, dangerous when roused.

"I have come to offer my congratulations," he said, addressing himself to Oldworth's wife, and holding out his

hand, which she did not appear to see. "I have heard all about it from the post-boys—all about the grand wedding down at Farmer Grant's this morning. It is lucky my meeting you here. I was on my way to give you important news, which I have brought from over sea with me. It's not a night when a man travels further than he needs. But I can't say you seem glad to see an old acquaintance."

"My friend," put in Oldworth, "this lady is my wife. She has had a long and fatiguing drive, and is to-night quite unfit for conversation; but, to-morrow, before resuming our journey, she will, I am sure, be happy to exchange the warmest wishes with you."

Oldworth had spoken in a tone of sweet patronage, but the other man never looked in his direction, only saying to Mary, "That's your choice, is it? Why, he looks as if a breath of wind would blow him away. But you must hear my news alone. Get rid of him, will you—or must I?"

"One word," exclaimed Oldworth, the color rising in his face, though he strove to control his voice. "You come from a journey, the night is stormy, and this is your excuse for having drunk too freely; but, if you cannot behave yourself, it will be my duty to have you removed."

"Look here," returned the other, fixing now for the first time his eyes upon Oldworth's face. "My name's Mark Shaw. I am first mate of the ship Annie, brought to Dover harbor last night. I am no more drunk than you are, and when you say I am you know that you are telling a lie. You call yourself a fine gentleman; well, in the matter of words, you beat me; but you wouldn't like to have a go-in with me. No! she wouldn't like it. You wouldn't care to go sprawling at her feet; the floors here are dusty. Keep a civil tongue in your head, and I have no wish to interfere with you." His large, strong hands were clenched, but they hung down heavily. "The sooner you go, you know," he went on, "the better it will be for all three."

"Yes, do go, dear," exclaimed Mary, with an assumption of gayety in her voice. "Whatever you do, don't quarrel. Mark is rough and violent, I know; but he may have news which I ought to hear. Of course I shall tell you everything."

"I will leave you, then, for ten minutes," said Oldworth, addressing himself to Mark. "Not, you understand, on account of your threats, but because a gentleman will allow no brawl to take place before a lady, and I see nothing less than this would satisfy you. At the end of ten minutes I shall return."

Oldworth glanced at his watch, and left the room. The door closed after him, and the two were together. Mark folded his arms, and fixed his eyes on the girl's face. Under that keen and pitiless scrutiny she writhed and winced as in some great physical pain. The wind shrieked round the inn; the wood fire on the hearth crackled and sputtered, the red flames leaped up fitfully; a cart lumbered near on the dark road, and drew up ponderously at the inn door.

At length Mary broke the silence:

"For God's sake, speak," she said. "Do you wish to kill me by just looking at me?"

"I wish I could," he rejoined. "I should like to see you dying inch by inch under my eyes, without touching you. You are the right sort of girl, aren't you? for a man to have loved, before, indeed, he was a man—nothing but a small boy, who went miles after the least thing you wished for, and who only left you when he was a man to get money enough to build a home for you. You're the right sort of girl to have trusted and believed in—to have prayed for night and day. Why, in some of our great storms I have done what I never did till then. I have prayed, 'God save me, for if I go down and don't come back any more, how will that girl I know of far off in Kent bear it? If she knew that Mark would never come again to take her in his arms and kiss her any more, why, it would just break her heart or send her mad.' And all the time you were making love to this fine gentleman—a creature that looks more like a sick girl than a man! Why, if I were to strike the thing friendly like on the shoulder it would go down under my hand like a nine-pin, and how far pain! Did you hear any rumor of the ship being lost?"

"No," said she.

"You hadn't that excuse then! Do you love him?"

"I fancied I did."

"Have you any excuse?"

"No, only mother and father were failing, and he said he would do everything for them, and make me a lady, and take me to places I wanted to see so much. And every one said it would be such a fine thing for me; and they made me proud; and that was how it happened."

"Are you ashamed of yourself?" he questioned.

"Yes."

"Do you despise yourself?"

"Yes."

"Do you hate yourself as you deserve to be hated?"

"Yes, God knows I do."

"Well," he replied, "the strange thing is that I, who ought to hate you, ought to scorn and spurn you, love you just as madly as ever. Polly! Polly! I can't bear it! For God's sake, come to me, my darling!"

For a moment she stood irresolute; then, with a low cry, she flung her arms round his neck, and dropped against his heart. He strained her close to him, kissing her with long, passionate kisses, calling her with a hundred endearing names, seeming to forget everything save the fact that she was in his arms again after their cruel separation. At length, with a sudden revulsion of feeling, he thrust her from him almost roughly, saying in a voice that jarred with

suppressed passion, "Have you forgotten your oath—the oath you swore to me that last night, under the moonlight, when we stood together in your father's garden?"

She cowered against the wall, shrinking from his eyes, as a child from the hand which has stricken it. "I forget nothing," she moaned.

"Say that oath over, then," he exclaimed, holding her hands in his, as in a vise.

"Spare me this," she cried.

"What have you done that I should spare you?" he retorted almost brutally. "Come, I have a fancy to hear that oath, and hear it I will. I can prompt you with it." And then, as one speaking in a trance, she spoke:

"If ever during your absence I let any man touch my lips, or willingly listen to any words of love, or become, in the least word, thought, or deed, unfaithful, may I be slain, soul and body, so help me God!"

"That's the oath you made and broke, then!" he exclaimed, still holding her hands, still looking at her face with his keen, pitiless eyes.

"Oh, Mark!" she cried, "I love you, and only you. It is not too late yet. To-morrow let us fly together."

"No, we can't get out of it like that," he rejoined. "I don't know that I've much conscience; or it may be that I have a good deal in my own way. Where two folks love each other they make their own laws, is what I think. What's right to them is right, and what's wrong is wrong; but this man, your husband, I'd toss him over, as in rough weather we've tossed overboard far more precious cargo to save the ship. I am not what men call pious either. I don't live different on Sundays to what I do other days, and I'm not particular about going to church when I'm ashore, but I am a bit superstitious. I believe in a God, and if your oath meant anything, it meant everything. If you'd made a blunder, married this man, loving me all the time, and just said, simple and childlike, 'Mark, I am sorry. Forgive me,' I'd have taken you back to my heart, and thought nothing hard of you. But we can't get away from this oath. What sort of God would He be who would let His name be taken and sworn by just to make a fine sound? No, we can't escape it. Don't you know we can't? Wasn't it for this, just to meet you here, that the ship came back three months before the time she was due? Do just as I tell you; and he would have taken her in his arms again, but at that moment the door opened and Oldworth came in.

"I told you I should be gone ten minutes," he said, "and I have been twelve. Come, Mary; your room is ready. Wish your friend good-night."

"It strikes me," observed Mark, "she's not as anxious for that as you would have her. You've come back too soon; we haven't done our talk yet; we've a fancy to finish it on the shore."

"A fancy which you must most certainly resign," replied Oldworth, forcing a smile, though he was white as death, and his hands and lips were quivering.

"Mary, my dear, are you coming?"

"No, she isn't," put in Mark. "Do you think she'd rest without knowing my news? I tell you again, you came back too soon. Five minutes' walk and talk on the shore, and then it will all be over."

"Yes. Then it will all be over, dear," said Mary, going to her husband.

"You don't want to grieve me, do you?" he answered. "Come, Mary."

"No. I must go to the shore first," she replied. "Indeed, I should like it. It is such strange news Mark has for me that it makes my head throb and burn, and the night air might cool it."

"You will tell me everything?" said Oldworth.

"Yes, everything," she answered.

"Well, of course I shall come with you."

"As you like," ejaculated Mark, who during this brief dialogue had been waiting with a look of sullen impatience on his face.

So those three went out into the night. The white, panic-stricken moon seemed to be flying through the sky, followed by great masses of cloud. As these three came to the shore you could hardly tell which was the louder, the wind's voice or the sea's. The spirits of the ocean and the storm seemed to be holding some wild revel. The huge, black, foam-crested waves came with the sound of thunder against the land, and the hissing spray, blown up like smoke, dashed in the faces of the two men and the woman. When they were fairly on the beach Mark turned to Oldworth, and said in a voice that was quite audible through the sound of wind and waves:

"Look here, now; I'll be frank and above-board with you. I loved this girl a long time ago; we were playmates together; and it's rough on me that she should love you better. Come, now, don't be greedy; let us have five minutes to ourselves to say good-by in, and then I will never again cross your path or hers. This I swear."

Oldworth turned to his wife.

"Do you wish it?" he asked.

She murmured faintly, "Yes, it will be better, I suppose."

So he held her with his arm for a minute while he kissed her lips lovingly; then he let her go and walked aside, turning his back to the sea.

The moon was hurrying through the heavens, and all around Oldworth the night shook and clattered. At times he seemed to hear footsteps coming and going near him, and at times he seemed to hear a sound of singing through the storm, but these were only sick fancies. He waited five minutes; he waited ten; then he turned and went nearer the sea, but his eyes could not discover that for which they were looking.

"Mary!" he called at the top of his

voice. "Mary, my darling, where are you?"

But there came no answer to his call. Wind and sea laughed him to derision, and overhead the moon fled faster than ever between the great spaces of black cloud. Oldworth searched the beach in all directions; then he went to its extremity, where two sailors were lounging together.

"Have you seen a man and a woman pass up this way?" he inquired.

"We saw you and another man go down with a girl some minutes back," replied one of the sailors. "They certainly have not come up this way. Now I think of it, they can't have got round any other way, because the tide is high up over the rocks."

"Why, you must be drunk, Bill, to talk like that," cried the second sailor. "Don't you know the gentleman was married to her to-day?" Then he turned to Oldworth: "Never mind him, sir, they've only gone higher up. I'll be bound we'll find them fast enough. What might the man's name be?"

"How in Heaven's name should that help you?" returned Oldworth desperately. "The man's name was Mark Shaw, and he was a sailor."

"Mark, Mark! Why, that's our mate!" cried both men together. "Well, we'll do all we can." And they went down to the sea, and while Oldworth stood, feeling that the horror which he suspected could not really be, and wondering what he should do next, the men returned bearing something with them.

"It's a woman's hat, sir," said the second sailor, the one who had reproved his companion for what he deemed his inconsiderate speech. "But don't you take on, sir; more hats than one get blown away this weather."

"Thank you. I know the hat," returned Oldworth, with awful quiet in his voice. Then he turned from them.

"Take my arm, won't you, sir?" said the sailor who had last spoken, observing that Oldworth seemed hardly able to control his steps. This sailor was known on the Annie as "Jim the pigeon-hearted."

"Thank you," rejoined Oldworth, taking the man's hand. "I know you mean well, and I shall not forget you. You're a sailor. Is there any boat, do you think, that could follow and find them? Can they be all the way down yet? Down at the very bottom of the sea? Why, I thought just now I heard her laugh. Don't you think she might have run past us? I shall find her again some day. Not to-night, perhaps, but some day."

He pressed his hand to his forehead as if trying to collect his thoughts; then a cry, which those who heard will never forget, broke from his lips and rang through the storm. High up it went, far away over the wind. The dead must have heard it. Then he fell senseless to the ground. The sailors, good-hearted men both, bore Oldworth back on their shoulders to the inn. Medical aid was procured, but all that night he raved deliriously. Very early the next morning, in the first low light, the bodies of a man and woman, clasped in one another's arms, were washed ashore. Two sailors identified the man's body as that of their first mate, Mark Shaw, of the schooner Annie. William Grant, a farmer in Kent, swore to the woman's body as being that of his daughter, who had been married only the day before. The two had decent burial, side by side. Oldworth lived, but reason never returned to him. "He is a troublesome patient, and a dangerous one," say his keepers, "whenever the wind is high and westerly."—Philip Bourke Marston, in November Galaxy.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great Internal Medicine, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price, \$1 a bottle, six bottles, \$5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

The Welfare of the Human System

Is, in a great measure, dependent upon the way in which the bowels perform their evacuating function. If they are regular—and they can always be rendered so by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—an important essential of health is secured, and that blessing is very apt to follow. If they are irregular, chronic constipation and indigestion supervene, the liver becomes disordered, and the bile, being diverted from its natural channel and purposes, enters and contaminates the blood, producing that yellowish cast of the skin and whites of the eyes which is such a sure index of biliousness. All these disastrous consequences, as well as others of a far more serious nature, are remedied and prevented by Hostetter's Bitters, the leading American specific for disorders of the bowels, stomach and liver.

Gleason's Publications.

Great reduction in price for 1878 of Gleason's Pictorial to \$2 a year. Single copies 5 cents. The HOME CYCLOPEDIA to \$2 a year, single copies 5 cents; for sale by all newsdealers.

Gleason's MONTHLY COMPANION to \$1 a year, single copies 10 cents. All postage free.

The price of Chromos has just been greatly reduced. No one now gives such liberal terms to agents as we do. Send for new free circular. Address F. Gleason & Co., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Vienna Rolls.

To one quart of flour add two teaspoonfuls of Dooler's Yeast Powder, sift thoroughly, put in a little salt, and rub a table-spoonful of lard or butter through the flour; use enough sweet milk for a soft dough; roll out and cut with a round cutter; fold over like a turn-over, wetting the edges with milk to make them adhere; wash over with milk to give them a gloss; place in a pan so they will not touch each other, and bake fifteen or twenty minutes. They are delicious.

Mrs. General Sherman.

Wife of the General of the United States Army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.



PURELY VEGETABLE.

An Effective Specific for

Malarious Fevers, Biliousness, Constipation and Biliousness.

Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Mental Depression, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, Colic, Sick Headache.

ASK the recovered dyspeptic, Bilious sufferer, victim of Fever and Ague, the malarious diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion, and fortifies the system against malarial diseases.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, U. S. Senator from Georgia, to Dr. J. C. Simmons, dated March 10, 1861, in which he says: "I have used your Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and does more good than more active remedies."

CONSTIPATION.

TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.—I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver—at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it.—BIRAM WALKER, Chief Justice of Georgia.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

Wanted Everywhere to send for a sample copy of "The Home Companion," a beyond dispute the cheapest and best young folks' paper published. An immense circulation built up in 4 years. Great premiums for getting up clubs, including Organs, Gold Watches, &c. Only 50c a year. Right page full of puzzles, stories & choice reading. Samples and terms free. Address: L. THOMPSON, Publisher, 146 B'way St., Cleveland, O.

JACKSON'S BEST

SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for the fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetened flavor. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for it, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words "Jackson's Best" on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to J. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS WANTED!

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

829 Broadway, New York City; Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; San Francisco, Cal.

BOUNTY! Soldiers discharged for other than disease, can secure full bounty, or injury, enlisted for three years between Jan. 1, 1863, and April 1, 1864, having previously served nine months, are entitled to \$400 bounty; those who served before July 4, 1864, having received but \$100, are entitled to \$300 more, act and died of same prior to July 29, 1864, the widow is entitled to bounty; if soldier was discharged for disease, entitled to above, provided bounty has not been paid. Factions for all disabled soldiers. Address, with stamp, No fee till claim allowed.

BUTTER COLOR. After fair trial and severe tests, it was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition. ALL: It has no taste or smell, and is as harmless as water. It is liquid, is easy to handle, and is mixed with butter. It is a color, and produces a color resembling June Grass Butter. It is the only article that will color the butter and not the butter itself. It gathers the butter materials, increases the weight without cost, and pays for the color used. It is the best ever known. Send your address, with stamp, for my receipt book, free. It tells how to make butter, keep it, preserve, extract, and analyze. Mrs. B. SMITH, 327 Arch St., P. O. Box 1854, Philadelphia, Pa.

For Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness and Headache, use Volcanic Belt. When worn it generates Electricity, and recommends it. Try it. \$5. Novelty Truss—a comfortable, durable and perfect support—\$4. Adjustable Uterine Supporter—\$4. Digital Syringe—cumbine syringe, forceps and speculum, hard rubber—\$3. The Supporter—comfortably worn on horse-back—afflicted ones get it—\$2.50. Send to trade and physicians. Goods sent C. O. D. Address: CHICAGO VOLCANIC AND TRUSS CO., 86 Washington Street, Chicago.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having received from an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, cough, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Acted free to a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions. Address, with stamp, W. W. SHERMAN, 126 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

KEEPS SHIRTS—only one quality.—The Best. Keen's Patent Family-Made Dress Shirts. Can be finished as easily as putting on a Handkerchief. The very best, six for \$7.00.

Keen's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for \$9.00.

An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half dozen Keen's Shirts. Keen's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of Keen's Shirts. In any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, sent free to any address. Keen's Shirts are made by Keen's Shirts, 100 Mercer St., N. Y.

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TOTTERING TURKEY.

APPROACHING THE END.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is believed that Turkish resistance is approaching an end. The annihilation of the Turkish army in Armenia substantially ends the campaign in Asia, although it may be a few weeks before the Russians occupy all the principal points. It is so patent to all parties that the Turkish power is broken, that the terms upon which Russia will make peace are now the subject of discussion in THE LONDON JOURNALS.

The Turcophile organs claim that the subjugation of Armenia is more dangerous to British interests than a Russian occupation of Constantinople, for while the latter affects continental Europe, no power except Great Britain is affected by the Russian advance in Asia. A very strong, united effort is being made to stir up

A WAR FEELING IN ENGLAND.

It is argued that every town in India will be unfavorably affected by the Turkish downfall in Asia, and that the result will be most dangerous to the English hold on the Indian population.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE CONCLUDED

with a force of one hundred and thirty thousand. It is impossible for any supplies to get in or for Osman to get out, and unless the Russians commit some extraordinary blunder the capture of Osman and his army is a near certainty. His very line of retreat across the Vid is securely held by the Russians with an overwhelming force. Once across the river he would have to fight his way through forty miles of country every foot bristling with Russian earthworks. There seems to be no probability of organizing

AN ARMY OF RELIEF

at Orhanie. All of the best Turkish soldiers are shut up with Osman or held back by the army of the Czarowitz. Nothing but boys and graybeards are left to organize for the relief of Osman. The Turks everywhere are confronted by superior numbers, and are unable to make a move. During the last two months Russia has exhibited miraculous power in getting forward reinforcements. Every army in the field is of the desired strength, with large reserves between the Vid and Jantra ready for movement whenever needed.

THE TERMS OF PEACE

being discussed are the Russian occupation of the principal seaports of Armenia, the autonomy of Bulgaria under the rule of a Prussian prince, and ample guarantees to the Christians of European and Asiatic Turkey against Turkish oppression.

A Glimpse at the Past.

The plow-share and the pruning-hook are turning over and cutting down the barbarous beauties of the old battle-fields. A correspondent says: The battle-fields around Richmond are quiet meadows now, reclaimed by nature, with few signs of the days of "blood and iron." At Cold Harbor, Fair Oakes, Seven Pines and Malvern Hill, one sees little to remind him of the terrible scenes enacted there twelve and fifteen years ago. In the woods and on hillsides and river bluffs in the Peninsula, where no attempt has been made to cultivate the land, sloping earthworks are still to be seen, but elsewhere the entrenchments have been leveled. Below Petersburg there are few traces even of such formidable fortifications as Steadman, Hell and Damnation. The Crater and the fields around it are owned by Mr. Griffiths, who was born close by, and was in Petersburg when the mine was fired. He has built a house near the Crater, and now has his father's farm under excellent cultivation. The Crater itself has been left almost untouched, and a thick underbrush of peach-trees and sprouts has sprung up from the pits thrown away by the soldiers during the siege. The ravine where the dead lay in great heaps on that terrible morning has been brought under the plow year after year, until now only a slight depression in the field can be pointed out. The visitor has to pay 25 cents for a glimpse of the Crater and the interior of a shed stocked with battle-relics.

A Wonderful Discovery.

For the speedy cure of Consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in the throat, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal and has established for itself a world wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggist and get a trial bottle free of cost or a regular size for \$1.00. For sale by W. Van Putten, Holland City, Mich.

PRESIDENT Hayes doesn't find Washington life so expensive as some of his predecessors have. He is reported as saying that during the first six months of his term he has spent only \$4,000 of the \$25,000 which he has drawn, and that he thinks of recommending Congress to reduce the executive's yearly salary from \$50,000 to the old figure of \$25,000.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss. Probate Court for said County. Estate of Seth Nibbelink, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said Estate, and six months, from the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1877, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate, to all persons having claims against said Estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we will meet on Saturday the tenth day of November, A. D. 1877, and on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1878, at nine o'clock a. m., of each day, at the office of G. Van Schelven, in the City of Holland, in said county, to receive and examine said claims.

Dated, Holland, October 4, A. D. 1877.

ISAAC MARSHALL,
G. VAN SCHELVEN,
A. M. KANTERS,
Commissioners.

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$30 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 33-ly

To the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Port Sheldon Bridge (so-called) has been condemned as unsafe, and all parties using said bridge hereafter, will do so at their own risk.

Dated, September 27th, A. D. 1877.

Signed, FRANK M. HARVEY,
Commissioner of Highways for the Township of Olney.
By order of the Township Board.
33-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and tested on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1877, against the goods and chattels, and for the want thereof, then against the lands and tenements of John Brocker, and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of John Brocker, the defendant named in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: The south-west quarter (3/4) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15) of town seven (7), north range sixteen (16) west (A), said land and premises being situated in the township of Grand Haven, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, according to the United States survey; and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with cost and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the

Twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877,
at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, Sept. 24th, A. D. 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.

WHEELER & GREEN, In Person.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and tested on the seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1874, against the goods and chattels, and for the want thereof, then against the lands and tenements of John Busquet, and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of John Busquet the defendant named in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: The south-half of the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section twenty (20), town five (5), north range fourteen (14), west; All said land and premises being situated in the township of Zealand, County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, according to the United States survey; and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with costs and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at 12 o'clock, at noon, of the

Twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877,
at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated, September 24, A. D. 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.

GRISWOLD & O'NEIL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.



This is probably the strongest, purest and best preparation of Iron known. One trial will convince. Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.
Special Agents, Philadelphia.

Harrington Marble Works.
[Next door to Harrington's Cheap Cash Store.]

Leweke, Krumbein & Luce,
Manufacturers of

TABLETS, HEADSTONES
MONUMENTS

And all kinds of
CEMETERY WORK
— IN STONE —

We keep constantly on hand the best kind of stock, and also a nice variety of designs. Lettering done in the English, Holland and German languages, as desired.

All Work Warranted and
Prices Low.

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.
HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25 1877.

NEW MATERIAL

Just Received at

THE "NEWS" JOB OFFICE.

Our facilities for Job Printing are unequalled in this city, and we are at all times prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF
JOB PRINTING
Promptly and Neatly
IN THE
English & Holland Languages.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

LETTER HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
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STATEMENTS,
ENVELOPES,
PRICE LISTS,
CARDS,
TAGS, &c.

Programmes,
Handbills,
Law Blanks,
Etc., Etc., Etc

All kinds of Color and Ornamental printing. Call and examine specimens and prices.



PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Johnston, Holloway & Co.,
Special Agents, Philadelphia.

NEW Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS,
J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

The undersigned has opened a hardware store in the old stand of O. J. Haverkate, where he will keep constantly on hand a complete stock of General Hardware, Stoves, Glass, Nails, Farming Implements, Carpenter's Tools and everything else belonging to our line of business.

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

Call and see and give us a share of your Patronage.

A large assortment of Parlor Stoves.
J. VANDERVEEN.
HOLLAND, Sept. 26, 1877. 4-6m

SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
T. H. LYON, - - - Proprietor.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and furnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 120 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not equalled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the market afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

Hoping to receive a liberal patronage from the traveling public, which will be duly appreciated by the proprietor.

T. H. LYON.

CLOSING OUT AT COST.

Now is your time to buy Glassware and Crockery. My stock of Glassware and Crockery must be closed out to make room for other goods. Call soon and secure a good bargain.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

READY MADE CLOTHING

Call and see for yourselves. A new stock of Hats and Caps has just been received and will be sold very cheap.

A full line of Boots, Shoes & Rubber Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods, and a full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, etc., also a full line of Horse Blankets and Quilts, bed clothes, mittens, and such other woolen articles as are required in families.

1,000 acres of farming lands, and some city lots for sale at a bargain. Shingles, lath, lime, land plaster, eastern salt, stove wood and cord wood, for sale cheap.

All will be sold cheap at the

CHEAP CASH STORE OF E. J. HARRINGTON.

HOLLAND, November 8, 1877.

CHAS. SCHMIDT, AUG. P. SCHMIDT.

Monuments and Tombstones

Of all kinds and sizes.

Inscriptions cut in both the English & Dutch languages.

Dealer in all kinds of American and Foreign Marble and Granite.

Chas. Schmidt & Bro.,
77 CANAL STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery.

Of the Most Approved Patterns; And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,
Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER. WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,
Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WE T OF CITY HOTEL.

Pine horses and beautiful carriages, cutters, and all kinds of vehicles can always be obtained at our stable at reasonable rates.

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.
JOHN VAUPELL.
HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-ly

TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of
MANLY D. HOWARD.
HOLLAND, Mich.

1877. FALL AND WINTER. 1877.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,

And a large stock of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Scarfs, Hoods, Cloaks,

Standard Trimmings, Worsted Goods, German-

town Canvass, Hats, Feathers, Flowers,

Ribbons, Lace Collars, Dress Silks

and Cloaking.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of

SUMMER GOODS,

And a fine lot of

BOYS' CLOTHING

Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.
HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-ly

HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.

CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

Having rented the machine shop and power, owned by Wm. H. Deming, of this place, we are prepared to repair all kinds of

Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines

Setting up New Machinery,

SHAFTING, ETC.,

Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting,

PULLEYS, ETC.

Mr. Clark having had fourteen years of experience in setting up and repairing Engines, Boilers, putting in Steam heating apparatus, Pipe-building for steam, gas and water, we will try and give satisfaction to all that give us a call.

CLARK & GOODRICK.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 17, 1877. 15-ly

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